## AFFAIRS IN BUROPE.

PARIS, April 12, 1855. cuted—Budget of 1816—The History of the Crimean Ex-pedition by Napoleon III—War Clouds Abroad—A Strike of Workmen at Home—Political Arrests—Ploy for Assassinating the Emperor on Good Friday—Paris Policemen in London—Two Imperial Letters and a Snuff Bes for Nathan Thompson, who is to save their Impe-rial Majestics from being Drownel in Crossing the Channel cuted\_Budget of 1866-The History of the Crimean Ex-

ago that the French Minister at Brussels had deposed a formal complaint against the publisher in that city of a pamphlet relative to the Crimean expedition. The Bel-gian Minister of Foreign Affairs replied on the 7th of April, to the French Minister, that according to the opi-nion of the Procureur-General of the Court of Appeals at Brussels, it is Appeasible, by existing laws, to insti-tute a prosecution that would answer the sole end avowed by the Imperial government of France, that is to say, hat would secure the suppression of the title of the pamphlet; "a title," says the Moniteur, "which, under be veil of words acroitly enough devised for escaping judicial censure, conceals a brazen-faced speculation. It offered food for scandal, and a chance of misleading public opinion by leaving it to be supposed that a French general officer, or, as some foreign journals have asinuated, his Highness Prince Napoleon, had some share in the publication of the pamphlet." If Dame Rumor loes not lie, his Highners has not shown as much reluctance to father this pamphlet, as the "official organ" has shown ingenuity this morning in covering the ineffectual attempt of the French government to interfere with the "existing laws" which, happily, still protect

the liberty of the press in Belgium.

This morning's Moniteur contained also a first instalment of the report of Baron Paul de Richmont, in the name of the Committee appointed to examine the bill for fixing the grand budget of 1856. Important as the agures of this report may prove, they excite less atten-tion at this moment than the phrases of a long article that filled six columns in the Moniteur of yesterday, such

tion at this moment than the phrases of a long article that filled six columns in the Monitour of yesterday, such is the preponderance of the interest in the toreign policy of the Emperor over that in his demestic policy.

The article in question is the event of the week. It resumes the history of the Eastern expedition in two sections, the first devoted to the military events, the second to the depoint of the regotiations which are there with connected. The Press and the Patric of last night, and all the other Paris journals of this morning, have reproduced it entire, without a word of comment.

I send you herewith a complete summary with a translation of the principal passages of this remarkable document. I must not omit to add that the exclusive authorship of it en the Orimean Expedition is attributed to the Emperor of the French. Marshal Vaillant, the Minister of War, I have been positively assured, read it for the first time, his all the rest of the world, in the Moniteur. The Emperor only read the proofs of La Guerrouicre's necrological article on the Car, but he both wrote and sead the proofs of this. The Moniteur, with its new full-letonist, Theophile Gautisr, (whom it has tempted from the Presse,) and its new leader wifer and proof-reader in the person of the Emperor, ought, with its official character and its reduced price, to defy competition.

The Emperor's last "leader" is interpreted at the Bourse in Paris, where it caused a serious fall yesterday, and will be abroad, in a warlike sense. Not a word has been received from Vienna since the conference resumble sensors on Monday. This ominous silence cannot be construed therwise than in a sense according with that the Sapoleon's leader. Even if the siege of Schasbopol must be abandoned, the war will be only transferred to a less inauspicious theater, and by no mass abruptly terminated.

In aptic of the deals by the Journal des Débats that the indeferingable traveller, De Wedell, had received a

a less inauspicious theatre, and by no means alruptly terminated.

In spite of the devial by the Journal des Débats that the indefatigable traveller, De Wedell, had received a countermand to his last projected viset to Paris, it is a fact that he did receive such a countermand; not, to be sure, on his route, but before he had set out on his thousand and first journey. It was none the less a countermand, for all that, and is highly significant of the strong hiss of Prassian policy in obedience to Russian counsels. "Fritz" remembers those last words.

Droup de l'Huy's is expected to return on the 15th instant, to Paris, but "Gen Expectation" does not anticipate his returning with olive branches in his hand.

News from the Russian frontier up to the 1st of April, shows no discoursement on the part of the Russians, whe regard the long and vigorous winter which hes elapsed, as a sign of Divine vengeance against their one-mice and Divine favor for themselves. They are convinced that Sebastopol will hold out as long as the custant of provisions and munit on is not out oil from it. In spite of the date of this news, it may not turn out an "April fool story."

News from Coustantinople, up to the 29th of March,

"April fool story."

News from Constantinople, up to the 29th of March, given new cetails of the affair of the 23d, and mentions that there is talk of the issuing of a firm to by the Suitan, which will place on completely equal terms the Christian and the Turkish subjects of the Ottoman empire. This advantage, at least, may accrue from the war.

pire. This advantage, at least, may accrue from the war.

A strike was made at Paris on Tuestay, by 30 000 workmen, most of them carriage unkers, under the pre-lext of requiring he hours of labor to be reduced from twelve hours to ten. The police are not a little disquisted by this strike, in which, they suspect, political motives have no inconsiderable share. Their suspiciess have hen in a remarkably vigilant state of labe, as the hundreds of arrests at Paris and in thirty or forly provincial towns within the past three weeks attast. The persons arrested are mostly charged with being affiliated to the secret society, called the Marianne, which would seem to have extended its ramifications through cat the empire.

Sixty persons, it is said, were arrested last Friday, in the Bois de Boulogne, accused of being engaged in a plot dissevered (or fabricated) by the polite, for assassinating the Emperor, during the promenade of Longchamps. An unlucky Friday for the conspirators, especially if, as awarred, a few of those recently arrested will be transported to Cayenne, according to the special decree which makes them liable to that penalty.

A number of Paris policemen have been sent to London, for special service during the Imperial visit to Queen Victoria. It is said that two apiece will be allotted to

for special service during the Imperial visit to Que Victoria. It is said that two apiece will be allotted each French refugee in London as an invisible except surveillance, while the Imperial guests remain thera.

The Emperor and Empress of the French will leave if their visit to England, on Sunday naxt, asy seven French journals. But I have just been assured by familiar of the Tuileries (who offered, if I wished it, give me the exact number of new dresses that the E

their visit to England, on Sunday next, say several French journals. But I have just been assured by a familiar of the Tuileries (who offered, if I wished it, to give me the exact number of new dresses that the Empress has had made up for the occasion, I have been assured that both of their Imperial Majesties, reminded by the recent indignation of English Protestants against a proposition to open the museums on Suntay, of what they had learned by personal observation in Iondon—(for this is by no means their first visit to that wicked and holy city,) respecting the awowed veneration of the British for the Sabuth, and, mindful of their own patronage of the Sabutarian movement in France, will scrupiolously avoid travelling this time on Sunday. They wid, my informat states, leave Paris on Saturday, go to church at Boulogne on Sunday, and quit France for England only on Monday merning.

Sunday, and quit France for England only on Monday merning.

Thus they will, according to the Sabbatarisus, have less need than they otherwise might of the marvellous "self adjusting life preserving seat," which the inge nieus, benevolent and persevering Nathan Thompson, of New York, has presented to their grateful Majetties, as well as to their gracefous ally and host, the Queen of England and "her husband," Prince Albert. Mr Thompson has received from the Imperial couple a couple of letters: the first letter is dated the 7th of April, and thanks him for his gift to them and to shipwreckable humanity. The second is the letter N, composed of thirty four diamends, and incrunted with the Imperial arms, upon a spiendid gold sauff box—an agreeable postscript to the first letter.

The Siege of Schastopol.

BURIAL OF THE DRAD AT THE TRENCHES—THE
ALLIES SEND IN A FLAG OF TRUCE—ITS ACUSPT
ANCE AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS—SINGULAR APPRABANCE OF THE BATTERISS AND TRENCHSS—
DECENT APPEARANCE OF THE RUSSIAN DEAD—
MINGLING OF THE COMBATANTS—BADINAGE OF THE
BIRGLING OF THE COMBATANTS—BADINAGE OF THE BUSSIAN OFFICERS-END OF THE TRUCE AND RE-

MINGLING OF THE COMBATANTS - BADINAGE OF THE ENGRISH OFFICERS—END OF THE TRUCE AND RESUMPTION OF THE CANNONADE.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

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Early on Saturday morning a flag of truce was sent in by the allies with a proposition to the Russians for an armistice to bury the dead, which were lying in numbers—five or six Russians to every Frenchman and Eoglishman—in front of the Round Tower and Mamelon, and, after some delay, an answer in the affirmative was returned, and it was arranged that two hours should be granted for collecting and, carrying away the dead on both sides. The news spread through the camps, and the races which the Chasseurs d'Afrique had got up in excellent style were much shorn of their attractions by the eppertunity afforded to us of meeting our ensmiss on the scene of so much hard fighing. The create of the hills and the slopes in front of the batteries were crowded with officers, hastening on horse and foot down to the scene of so much hard fighing. The create of the hills and the slopes in front of the batteries were cover ed with men, and they dotted the deadly interval between the batteries, which had been before occupied alone by thousands of tons of shot and fragments of abell, discharged by French, and English and Russiaus during this protracted siege. The day was beautifully bright and warm. White flags award gently in the faint apring breeze above the embrances of our batteries, and from the Round Tower and Mamelon. Not a soul had been visible in frent of the lines an instant before the emblance of peace were run up to the flagstaffs, and a suil beng un from the Mamelon and a gust of smoke from Gordon's batteries, had but a short time previously haralede the armistice.

The instant the flags were hoisted friend and for owarmed out of the embrasures. The riflemen of the allies and of the enemy rose from their lairs in the rifle pius, and senterior to the Light Division camp, I came out upon the advanced French trench, within a few hun

à la Balaklava, and wore uncouth headdresses, catakin coats and nondercript paletots. Many of the Russians leoked remarkably his English gentlemes in style of face and bearing. One tail, fine looking old mun, with a long gray beard and atrangely shaped cap, was pointed out to us as H man of the Coasacks in the Orimes, but it did not appear as if there were muny men of very high military rank present. The Russians were rather grave and reserved, but they seemed to fraternize with the French better than with ourselves, and the men certainly got on better with our allies than with the few privates of our own regiments who were down towards the front.

rener of our own regiments was one of towards the front. He all this civility was going on we were walking among the dead, over blood-stained ground, covered with relicence of relevant fight. Rocken makets, beyonets, cariouch bores, caps, fraguents of clotting straps and tells, pieces of shell, little pools of clotted blood, shot—round and graps—shattered gablons and sandbags, were visible around us on every side, and through the midst of the crowd stalked a solemn procession of soldiers bearing their departed comrades to their long home. I counted seventy-award little pools of the midster home in fifteen minutes—each filled with a dead consultable memories of the fields of Alma and Inkernson. Some few French were lying far in advance towards the Memories of the fields of Alma and Inkernson. Some few French advanced trenches, which the Russians had broken down. They had evidently been slain in pursuit of the enemy. The Russians appeared to treat their dead with great respect. The soldiers is as were white fraced and semed iff feet, though man broad cheats. All their importances were the second of the second strains of their coarse lines shirtly and evidently be second their servings of boots and stockings. The Ceanniess of their test and, in most cases, of their coarse lines shirtly and their lay outside our lines to the hours are sufficiently muscular, fise, stout fellows, with rough, soldierly faces. The Russians carried of sail the deal which lay outside our lines to the hours. Beauty of the feet of Sebastopol were killed in the attack. They were retain amount of lively conversation began to spring upin which the Russian officers in lunged in a little badinge. Frobally they were also and turned away. At one time a few second seed of the feet of the

The High Price of Provisto

The High Price of Provisions [From the Quebec Mercury, April 19.]

The high price of provisions in Canada and the Ucited States, it is now well understood, arises entirely from the operations of a neglected emigration, which crowds the office and towns of Canada and the adjacent republic, while agriculture appears to advance only in the same ratio as the increase of the native population. There can be no could that sufficient exertions have not been made, particularly in Eastern Canada, to induce the emigrant population to disperse upon new lands, and give their a tention to the cultivation of the soil. It is true that a large portion of them have not the means of this; but there are many, especially from the continent of Kurope, who add to the populace of the citles, when they would have been thriving and industrious farmers, if properly encouraged to undertake the labors of ausbandry. We are likely before long to receive a large German emigration, a most valuable addition to our present community, would it not be politic to assign them locations of wild lands on condition of actual settlement, guaranteeing them a good title on fuintinent of the requirements of the alien act as amended — Would it not be well, indeed, to use every endeavor to attract hibber the stream of colonization which the Union drives from its shores?

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FOTATOES FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET.

[From the Albany Atlas, April 25.]

The usual rush of potatoes, for the New York market, by the steambeats leaving our wharves, is going on with much vigor. Farmers residing in this county and those of adjoining counties flock to the city with wagon loads, and dispose of them readily at \$3 82½ per barrel, and \$4 per bar.el for Mercers, to the dealers, who put them up in sacks, and forthwith ship them for New York. These are good prices, when it is taken into consideration that potatoes have not been, by any means, economical food for many years past. Indeed, ever since they reached 50 cents per bushel, they bave been dear.

So far as autrition is concerned, it has been demonstrated that the present price of flour is more reasonable than that of potatoes, and it would be cheaper for the prople to invest their money in flour than potatoes. As to getting the present prices for potators, we have no objection; but we fear that, extravagant as the New York market is, and as confidently as people may rely on high prices there, some one will meet with heavy losses if they venture too far. We see it stated that fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are on their way to New York market from Nova Scotta, under the Resignosity law. The crop of potatoes in Nova Scotta last year was very large. Free trade has, within a few weeks, opened this market to consumers, and the chances are that a liberal supply will come forward, under the present high prices.

Another Cuban Outrage.

Another Cuban Outrage.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON POST.

I have just arrived from San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, in the bark Jane Boten, of Bath, Me, of whith vessel I am master, and write you in hopes you will publish an account of the treatment I received at the port lammed. Vessels are obliged to take in their cargoes at Cabarien, about seven miles from San Juan, when musters are obliged to go to San Juan de los Remedios to clear their vessels. After getting my vessel loading. I went there for that purpose, and as I was on my way to my consignees I was stopped and questioned by a policeman. I informed him I was an American shipmaster, and was there to clear my vessel. But that would not do, and I was marched through the streets, like a criminal, to the police office, about haif a mile. When I got there the captain was not there, and I was questioned and insulted by all the policemen in the room, and after a while was marched by the same policemen and two soldiers, armed with guns, swords, &c, through the streets, which were full of souliers, it being a holiday, and was insulted all the way by the soidiers and people in the street; was taken before the Governor, detained a long time, and questioned like a criminal. He sent for an interpreter, who after a while made him understand who I was and what I wanted, when he told me to go. The American Consul took no interest to get me released, and had it not been for my consignees, no doubt I should have been imprisoned. That sight Capt Luther, of the bark Mary R. Barney, and myself, were at the hotel, and were obliged to suffer insults of the soldiers there, and I don't know but what we should have been arrested again, had not the landlorit bold the people we were English captains, not Americans.

When we sailed from there we were chased by a manof-war, but our vessels being good sailors, she could not overhaul us.

overbaul us.

This is only one of the many cases of the same kind that happens in Cuba to Americans. I write this to let my coup rymen know that the American flag is no protection to them in Cuba.

GEORGE R. HERSEY, Master bark Jane Doten.

Boston, April 25, 1865.

Boston, April 25, 1865.

THE FIRE AT EASTON, PA.—We have a few alditional particulars of the fire of the 21st inst., at Easton, Pa. The Methodist church destroyed was built in 1835, when the congregation was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Hagany, new of this city. It was soon to have been enlarged. Its value was estimated at about \$8,000, on which there was an insurance of \$3,700. The parsonage, recently finished, was save i from the firmes by great exercions. About ten buildings were destroyed, and the entire loss is put down at \$20,000. The dwellings destroyed were owned by Dr. F. L. Crane, Mrs. Titus, and Samuel Stem, and occupied by G. W. Speer, J. Richard, Mrs. Titus, C. Meyers and Jacob Smith. A bakery, owned by S. Stem, and occupied by Gideon Allen, was also destroyed.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature amending the law of libel, so as to make the sydence of the truth of the matter contained in any publication, of sufficient justification.

FURTHER PARTICLARS AND INCIDENTS OF THE
CHICAGO LIQUÓS MOTES.

(From the Chicage Tribust 12.2)

On Sunday afternoon, a company of some sixty men
was formed of citizens, anged with carbines belonging to
the United States, and ties from the armory. The carbines were loaded with bull cartridge, the man were well
supplied with ammunities, and drud by Col. Grad the
United States army. The latter gentleman—a resident
of Philadelphia—was on he way home from Couseil
Rinds, having arrived in this city on Friday. He will remain here as long as the disturtances continue. The
volunteers remained on guard during the whole of Sunof Indiguns.

THE MONTGOMERY GUAND.

The Montgomery Guard, Capt. Glescon, came on duty
under charge of Alderman Church, at half-past 4, on
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The Montgomery Guard chrough and proceeded to the
coart House. The crowd endervored to follow, and
the complex of the complex of

German:—

NOTICE.

All good citizens are requested to keep out of the streets as much as possible, and it is particularly desired and expected that all persons friendly to law and order will retire to their homes as early in the evening as practicable—If possible by 8 colock. Persons are desired to keep their chidren out of the streets es tirely during the present disturbaness. This notice is given for the safety of the citizens and the city. All armed persons or assemblages found in the atreets without the order of the Mayor or Sheriff, will be held as riolers. In case the large bell on the City Hall abould be talled, all citizens will reserve it as a liceal to leave the

eity. All armed persons or assemblages found in the streets without the order of the Mayor or Sheriff, will be held as riolers. In case the large bell on the City Hall should be tolled, all citizens will regard it as a signal to leave the streets immediately, to avoid injury from the discharge of cannon.

Ten o'clock P. M.— The voluties forces which we men thoused yesterday, has been drilling to the Coart Hoose since sundown, and has received large reinforcements. They have done good service during the day and previous night, and will remain on duty all to night. They will probably relieve the National Guard

Everything is in readmess for a night attack, of which there is some anticipation.

A German has just been arrested, heavily armed with a new pair of leaded pistols.

STATE OF THE WOUNDED.

We called to see Policeman Weston just before going to press. He had passed a very load day, and was suffering great agony. His wounds are dresoful, and painful even to benefit. His removery is as yet problematical, but if careful nursing, the best medical attendance, and the active sympathy of all good citizens, can promote his recovery, he will yet live to de good service.

Officer Hunt is, we are happy to say, doing very well His arm is healieg slowly, but his physician has no fear of bis ult mate recovery.

The other policeman who were wounded are on duty. The German who was shot so badly still lives. He appears to be a hardened wee'ch, whose mind is as callous as his body. A sense o' his crime has no more reached his heart than the bullet his vitals.

Fires in New York

FIRE IN ESSEX STREET.-A fire broke out Thursday serning, about four o'clock, in the cabinetmaker shop, in the third story of the building No. 131 Essen shop, in the third story of the building No. 131 Essex street; but, by the prompt arrival of the firsmen, it was soon extinguished. Mr. H. Polye, cabinet maker, estimates his loss at about \$400—insured for \$450 in the United States Insurance Cumpany. The building is owned by Charles Svrsley, on which he has an insurance of \$4,000; \$2,000 of which is in the Rutgers Insurance Campany, and the balance in the St. Marks Insurance Company; loss on the building will probably amount to about \$50.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE -Shortly after 3 o'clock Thursday a fire was discovered in the garret of the five story building No. 83 Maiden Jane, occupied by M. Ward, Close & Co., wholesale druggists. The firemen, as usual, were premptly at work, and in about an hour succeeded in subouing the flames, notwithstanding at one time the fire threatened destruction to the whole building. It appears the garret was used for the storage of glassware, old boxes, &c., but how or in what manner the fire originated is at present unknown. The stock has sustained heavy damage by water. The firm have an insurance of \$60,000 in the following Invarance Companies:—Liverpool and Loadon, &6.000; Equitable, \$6,000; Knickerbocker, \$6,000; Collisard, \$6,000; Columbia, \$6,000; New Amsterdam, \$6,000; Republic. \$3,000; Astor, \$2,500; Mechanics and Traders, \$2,000; Fulton, of Williamsburg, \$6,000; Continental, \$6 000; Brooklyn, \$6,000; Honover, \$2,500; Commonwealth, \$5,000. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but it is supposed will reach a large amount. a fire was discovered in the garret of the five story build

large amount.

Figure Green Street.—Thurstay night, at 9 o'clock, a fire bricke out in a shed in the rear of No. 43 Greene street, un the premises of Rust & Homer, brass founders and gas fitters. The shed was used for casting, and it is supposed the hot metal set fire to the woodwork. The firemen in the vicinity very soon extinguished it. Da maga about \$20.

Street Encumbrances Again.

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FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Arms. 25.—There were 19 cases in this court this morning, brought to recover penalties for violating corporation ordinances in encumbering the streets, &c. In ten of them the summonses were served by copies and alias summonses ordered to be issued; 19 of them were settled, 5 discontinued, 15 dismissed for want of proof, in consequence of the non-attendance of winnesses, in b judgments were rendered for the defendant, and in the balance of them judgments were rendered against the defendants in various sums, from \$5 to \$20.

Superior Court.

Before Hos. Judge Duer.

APRIL 26 — Nichols vs. Grisscold.—This was a suit for damages for the alleged illegal sale of the ship Virginia, salling b-tween this port and San Francisco. The case was tried once before, when the plaintiffs were non-suit-del. It was now withdrawn, the parties having settled the matter out of court.

A monument is to be erected to Barnabus Ba'es in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, Boston, because of his ser-tices in the postal reforms of the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

FRIDAY, April 27-6 P. M. There was not much change in quotations for stocks At the first board, Reading Railroad advanced % per cent; Erie Railroad, %; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, %. Cumberland Coal declined % per cent. Railroad bonds have been dull for some days, but prices have been pretty well sustained. State stocks have not been operated in much within the past few days. Only about three or four stocks of this kind are offered to any exthree or four stocks of this kind are offered to any ex-tent, principally of Western and Southern States. Read-ing and Erie are the most prominent among the railroad stocks, and they appear to be managed by strong parties. The former has merit and worth enough to sustain it-self without the aid of speculators, while the latter de-pends more upon street operators. The former has in the perspective an unprecedented divident, out of the pends more upon street operators. The former has in the perspective an unprecedented dividend, out of the earnings of the first six months of the present fiscal year, while the latter has nothing better than a small scrip dividend under the most favorable circumstances, and monthly receipts to show considerably under the official estimate. The Reading Railroad Company returns for the month of March, this year, compared with last, exceeded anything within our recollection in the way of reliread earnings. The net earnings in that month, this year, amounted to \$195,123 78, against \$92,846 13 for the same month in 1854, on the same length of road. This is a state of prosperity and productiveness unprecedented in the history of these works in this country. Such an exhibit never was made before by any com-Such an exhibit never was made before by any com-pany, but the Reading will make many such during the peny, but the Reading will make many such during the present year, and confound those who have no faith in the progress of such an important work as that upon which consumers of coal on the seaboard depend for that necessary article of fuel. The Reading Company saves to consumers more than the entire cost of the road every year, in the market price of coal.

A new stock—that of the Hampshire Coal and Iroa

A new stock—that or the Hampshire tool and Iron Com; any—was this morning introduced at the board. This is the first stock that has successfully passed the severe and searching ordeal and scrutiny of a committee of the board, and afterwards the board itself, since the Schuyler frauds. The over-issues of the Harlem, New heavy losses on the brokers, justly rendered them very cautious as to the stocks they deal in hereafter. Many applications from newly formed companies for admission to the board have proved unavailing, and been rejected. The rigid examination to which the affairs of all compa-nies are subjected that now apply for admission, is a most important conservative element, as i: affords a guarantee to capita lats that there is basis, bottom an l value to the stocks now admitted, and that they do not rely upon fancy speculations for their sales. Inc Hampahire Coal Company is a legitimate enterprise, in which men of character, enterprise, experience and capital are engaged. It acts under a joint charter granted by the States of Virginia and Maryland, and owns valuable coal and from lands in both States. The best evidence of the quality of its coal is furnished by pany buy from it, under confract, 40,000 tons per annum for locomotive and shop use, being more than one-half of the wants of that company at the eastern and of the road, and that the Northern Central, formerly the Baltimore and Susquehanns, and the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroads take their entire supplies from this company. The lands of the Hampshire Coal Company, (11,000 acres in extent ) it is believed, contain more coal that is accessible by existing avenues to market than those of any other company in the Cumberland region, and yet its entire capital is but \$2,00,000. It is out of debt, and whatever it makes will, therefore, be divided among its stockholders. At \$25 per share, it will have but \$500,000 capital to pay dividends on, being less than the bond and mortgage debt of a coal company of the same region.

At the second board prices current in the maning

ruled. We notice that most of the transactions were far cash or seller's option. There was a movement in Panama Railroad stock, but it was downward. About

six hund ed shares were sold. The assignee of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, gives notice that he is prepared to pay thirty per cent on the amount of drafts of that firm on their agents in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore and Pittaburg, which bear date from the 9th to the 16th March last, both days inclusive, and requests bolders of such drafts to present them to him in criginal and duplicate, at the Bauk of America, on and after Friday, 27th inst.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day were as follows:— Paid on treasury account. \$38,864 84
Received do. 141,277 27
Raisnee do. 2,401,200 69
Paid for Arsay Office 130,571 99
Paid on disbursing checks 37,168 87

Washington, on the 25th inst., were-The group receipts of the United States Pressury !

the quarter ending on the 31st ult., reached \$14,766,030 \$15,572,000. Twenty dollar notes, altered from genuine one dolla

notes, of the Chatham Bank, have just been put in circulation. Vignette a firemen holding a trumpet; engine, and houses. Dated April 27, 1855. The vignette of the genuine twenty dollar notes is a male and femal seated; female holding a sickle and sheaf of grain, &c.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending the 7th inst, compared with the previous week; shows an increase of £624,061 in the public deposite; of £1,445,582 in the government securities, and of £24,040 in the notes of circulation. In the private deposits there is a decrease of £584.754; in the rest of £567.85; in the private securities of £435,946; in the notes unem ployed of £441,780, and in the specie, in both depart ments, of £126,700. Satterthwaie's London circular of the 13th inst.

Since our last the market for Averican securities has been very firm, and the demand continues good for State stocks and bonds; also for the bonds of established rail ways. We note transactions in Virginia 5 per cent at \$754, and 5 per cent at \$854; Pennsylvania at \$4. There is a demand for Messachusetts 5 per cent and Obis 6 per cent, but no supply. Considerable transactions have taken place in Eric, 1883, and Pennsylvania Central 6 cent at the accompanying quotations. Ill nois 7 per cents are firm, and could not be bought except in small amounts without giving an advance of 1 to 2 per cent. The Free Land bonds carrying stock privilege are last done at 60. For Great Western Canada bonds there is an improved demand; the shares are steady at 1734.

Baring's circular of the same date gives the following quotations:—

Baring's circular of the same date gives the following quotations:—
United States 6's bonds of 1868, 107 a 108; Instriptions, 106 a 107; Pennsylvania 5's bon's, 83 a 84; certificates, 81; Massachusetts sterling 5's, 100 a 102; Maryland sterling 5's, 92 a 93; Virginia sterling 5's, 873, a 88; dollar 6's, 87 a 88; New Orleans city 6's, 89 a 82; do of 1874, 78, and 1884, 72 a 74; Pennsylvania Rail road 6's, 8834 a 8934; Panama 7's bonds, 93 a 94; Illinois Central 7's, 88 a 70. The business has not been extensive, but holders generally are firm. Canada 6's, 108 a 109.

The officers of the Philadelphia, Niagara Falls and Great Western line have completed the time table for

Great Western line have completed the time table for this new route to the West, by which passengers will be carried to Nisgara Falls in 14½ hours, Detroit in 24 carried to Ningara Falls in 14½ hours, Detroit in 24 hours, and Chicago in 34 hours. The new arrangement goes into effect on the first Menday in May. Passengers will leave the Reading Railroad depot in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock, A. M., in the "Ningara Express Train," and arrive the same evening at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Binghampion, Owego, Penn Yann, Canandaigus, Geneva, Rochester and Ningara. By the same line, passengers can go directly West as far as St. Louis. This route through Pennsylvania and New York, abounds in seme of the most magnificent scenery in the Union, and portions of the richest and most productive lands in the world. This travel will be an additional source of revenue to the Reading Railroad Company, and it is likely to nue to the Reading Railroad Company, and it is likely to be of considerable importance. It will undoubtedly be come popular for travel during the summer, and for all business purposes in the West, it is rendered certain that it is the shortest, most expeditious and convenient between Philadelphia and the great lakes. The annexed statement exhibits the condition of the

banks of New Orleans for the week ending April 16, compared with that for the preceding week :-

		NEW ORLE.		FIN HALL	ı
		wits		April 9.	I
ouisians	82,970,645	2,965,140	987,058	1,016,884	ı
ou State		2,952,215	2,152,990	1,219,805 2,142,245	۱
ch's' & Trds'	. 948 162	1,241,002	1,042,625	1,002,800	۱
pion	. 747,067	649,429		625,445	l
outhern			243,110	255,145	ı
Totals	12,856,521	13,058,328	7,168,863	7.123.480	1

Louisiana. \$2,041,604 2,483,185 2,245,486 2,290,626
Lou State. 3,698,185 3,612,185 2,655,382 2,034,438
Lou State. 3,508,185 3,612,185 2,655,382 2,034,438
Cirizens' 3,510,330 3,354,642 1,857,730 2,223,674
Canal 2,275,126 2,362,334 1,130,145 1,153,409
Mechanics' 1,143,078 1,186,616 658,425 520,007
Union 379,928 914,271 595,487 318,776
New Orleans 924,253 885,551 349,990 534,940
Southera 356,403 293,361 189,072 244,528 Totals.....15,328,887 15,038,206 9,681,681 9,208,345 Less local notes counted as specie.. 1,515,241 1,575,684 Total specie..... 7,566,440 7,627,711 Bank of Louisiana 870 April 16.

Bank of Louisiana 8870,310
Louisiana State Bank 237,689
Citizens' 725 519
Cenal Bank 967,465
Mechanics' 45,011
Union Bank 268,853
Banh of New Orleans 259,734
Southers Bank 676,815 Exchange held by the respective banks as follows:-\$230, £51; in circulation, \$30,404; in specie, \$61,271; and a decrease in deposits of \$201,807; in exchange, \$329,626. The amount of gold shipped from Melbourne to January 1st, 1855, per Custom House returns, was 182, 1835 102, 103 

> articles exported from this port during the week ending and including Friday, April 20, 1855, distinguishing the der timation and extent of shipments to each place:-

Making a total of ounces...... 6,510,011 -which, at the value of 76 shillings per ounce, gives a

total of £24,738,040, equal to about \$125,000,000. This

amount being only from Custom House returns, a large

COMMERCE OF THE POST OF NEW YORK-WEEKLY EXPORTS. COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEERLY EXPORTS.

RECAPTULATION.

Liverpool. \$315,954 Rr. N. Am. Colonies \$76,810
Ant=erp 74,366 Br. W. Indies 8,988
Matts. 13,480 Cubs. 52,888
Cork 17,800 Hayti 33,851
Constantinople 12,058 Africa. 18,319
(adiz. 8,935 Porto R'co 21,131
Toulon 100,896 Australia 70,457
Naples 14,674 Brazii 5,151
New Granada 34,161
Total value of merchandise exported during
the week \$854,936
Co. specie do. do. 1,657,960 

But for the large amount of specie shipped, the aggregate would be quite limited. The importations last week were larger than usual, but not equal to the exportations. \$116,124; coffee, \$180,275; undressed skins, \$120,347; molasses, \$26,492; sugar, \$378,049; tea, \$73,576; watches, \$34,286. The total value, including dry goods was as

follows:—

Value of merchandise put on the market
Value of merchandise put on the market
31,292,800
Do. dry goods

408,161 Excess of exports over imports...... \$641,935 This looks very well, but it was the large shipment of specie that brought up the aggregate in exports to an amount sufficient to exceed the imports. So far as the make a sorry comparison. At this season of the year

branches of our foreign trade.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to

there should not be such a wide difference in the two

1855. 

absence of supplies to send forward. The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for con-sumption, for warehouse, and also the withcrawals from

Thursday, April 26, 1855:-

Totals.....\$786,482 \$121,986

Value put on the market during the week ..... \$908,468 ity and steadiness, though, as compared with other spring seasons, the current movements are light and not very lucrative. There is, however, a freedom from bur-thensome supplies, and this, with the promptness of most debtors in meeting their obligations, gives a heal-thy and steady tone to the traffic. We hear many murmurs about the dulness of this season, but no noticeable complaints have reached us thus far, regarding unex-pected embarrassments or serious losses. An exemption in this respect is quite encouraging, and we are inclined to think that, on the whole, operators will have no great reason to be dissatisfied when the results of the current quarter's business come to be ascertained. In this belief, we are sustained by the opinions of some of our oldest and most experienced merchants, who think that we have seen the worst, and any change that may occur is almost sure to be for the better.

In brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings there

well sustained. Cotton flannels, denime and drills are in moderate request, at uniform prices. Duck, ging-hams and lawns are attracting more attention, but are hams and is an a seatracting more attention, but are without essential change in value. Osnaburgs are in reduced supply and limited demand at old figures. Nothing new can be noticed in printing cloths or prints. Stripes and ticks are sparingly dealt in at former languid rates. Woellen productions continue rather quiet and depressed. Biankets are selling slowly at irregular prices. Fancy cassimeres are in fair request, and rule firm. Cloths still appear rather inactive, without change in value, as do likewise doeskins, flannels, jeans, and lindseys. There is less inquiry for muslin del but these are in the main stiffly held. Satinets and Foreign fabrics are seemingly in moderate demand,

and with a supply adequate enough for all purposes prices are barely supported. The latest advices from the old world are not essentially different from those re-ceived a week since. Trade in the manufacturing disceived a week since. Irade in the manufacturing dis-tricts of England possessed but little vigor, and no very extensive preparations were being made for the future. So it was also on the continent, and some anxiety was being manifested to learn how much America would be likely to need, as on this mainly depends the imme-diate property of the business. We fear very much that foreign manufacturers place too high an estimate on our wants, and for this reason we deem it right to assure them that we shall need comparatively very light supplies from abroad until we recover our strength and regarded, such wilful heedlessness will occasion many bitter regrets.

| SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD \$2000 Ind State 5's. 843/ 1000 N York Cen 7's 102 300 do .... 1(1% 10000 III Cen R R bds 75% 150 do ... 50 110 do 941/2

50 do ... 50 49/2 100 do 924/2

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES.

By Heuson & Holmes, for week ending April 25, 1855.

\$10(0 Hills & Can RR, 7's 1st Mort Bols (& int) ... 621/2

\$2500 Cov & Lexing RR, 10's Income Bonds ... 60

1000 Cov & Lexing RR, 10's Income Bonds ... 60

1000 Cov & Lexing RR, 7's 2d Mort Bonds ... 66

2000 Cln, New Catlle & Mich RR, 10's R Estate Bonds ... 66

2000 Cln, New Catlle & Mich RR, 10's R Estate Bonds ... 35

5000 Obio & Miss RR, 7's 2d Mort Bonds ... 58

191 Indianapolis & Cin RR Dividend Bends ... 53

192 Indianapolis & Cin RR Dividend Bends ... 53

193 Indianapolis & Cin RR Dividend Bends ... 53

100 Cin & Chicago do ... 10

25 do do ... 10/2

26 Indianapolis & Cin do ... 50/2

26 Indianapolis & Cin do ... 57/2

38 Little Mismi do ... 100

20 Cin, Mik Zanes do (& int) ... 38

30 Cin Hem & Day do ... 75/2

25 do do ... 75/2

26 Ind & Belefon do ... 48

27 Columbus & Xenis do ... 26

28 Tolumbus & Xenis do ... 96

10 National Ins Ce ... 75

ton Market.
With the exception of the reduced price of butter there is very little to notice this week. There is very little change in the price of meat. The opening of mavigation, and the consequent increase of cattle in the city, has as yet no material effect on the market. Butter has experienced a great decline. Orange county is six centscheaper than it was last week, with every prespect of a still greater decline. Eggs are unaccountably dear for this time of the year. Already spring regetables are this time of the year. Already spring regetables are coming in in great profusion. Carrots, and water cresses, tomstoes, salad, spinich, radishes and leeks are to be seen on every side, though the prices are such as to forbid any. except those who have ple-horic purses, from looking at them. Good North river had are new becoming quite plentiful and may be exten with impunity. We notice no difference in poultry and game. The following list has been corrected carefully:—

with impunity We notice no difference in poultry and game. The following list has been corrected carefully:—

\*\*MEATS\*\*

\*\*Beef\*\*—Sirioin, roast, far ib\*\*

\*\*Rib, roast, prime\*\*

\*\*Rib, roast, prime\*\*

\*\*Rib, chuck\*\*

\*\*Ri \$90,597

Tripe, | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 | 507 . 0 18 1 75 1 50 1 25 0 8734 1 25 2 00 0 6234 0 76 1 25 6234 0 06

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